From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 25, 1857. The peculiar relations between England and China afford a practical lesson on a most important point, viz., how easy it is for a crafty statesman to row a nation in a most serious excitement, and to involve it into a most unnecessary and still popu hr war, whenever it suits his convenience to divert public attention from home affairs. Within a few weeks a year will have elapsed from the time of the alleged outrage to the British flag on the lorshs Arrow, soon fellowed by hostilities on the part of Bir John Bowring, and by the expulsion of the Rogbsh from Canton and the destruction of their property by Gov. Yek. Sir John Bowring was proud of having initiated a grand movement, berinning with an Anglo-Chinese war, the capture of Canton, and the opening of the Celestial empire to Angle-Saxon enterprise. Lord Palmeraton improved the opportunity, in order to escape the nescenity of a new reform in England, and, when opposed and defeated in Parameter immoral-bund the war unnecessary and its causes immoraland defeated in Parliament-which body be raised such a powerful outery about the honor of England that Cobden, Bright, Milner G bson, and a score of the other most efficient members of Parliament, lost their seats in the general election, against a lot of vain and inefficient gentlemen, whose ely merit was the promise to support Lord Palmerston. Having crept into Parnt under the cover of the British Lion's skin, they "roared as gently as a sucking dove," the Premier had an everwhelming majority, and the expedition to China set sail. The whole force, however, was diverted by the Indian mutiny, the war is postponed, for six months at least. Gor. Yek and the Cantonese continue to have the satisfaction of having get rid of the red-haired barbarians; but beyend the mortification of the English officials at Heng Korg and the material losses of the Canton merchants, England suffers no disadvantage from the adjournment of the Chinese war. Her trade at the nerthern scaports of China is brisker than ever, her Beg is respected by the natives, and tea and opium are bought and sold at the usual rates. Under such circumstances even The London Times begins to recommend a peaceable arrangement; that is to say, the exponent of the Government accepts Cobden's with its terrible scenes, is quite sufficient for delaying the Reform movement; and thus the China war

ecomes superfluous.

The spirit of the English papers has undergone a most serious change as regards the Indian mutiny. The savage cry for bloody vengeance and the proposation to raze Delhi to the ground have quietly subsided, not only because in order to destroy a great town it is indispensably necessary to take it first, but likewise because Cawnpore, Jhausi, and probably Agra and Lucknow, have equal claims to total destructions. The outery against the East India Company, and the desire to bring all India under the direct administration of the Crown, has likewise subsided since the Ministers have found that it is well to have a scapegoat belonging to the upper middle classes while the real power is still in the hands of the governing aristocracy. In fact, the public now see that the Company is in the same position to the Crown as the Indian-princes that the company is in the same position. same position to the Crown as the Indian princes are to the Company; that is to say, that their sway is nominal, not only controlled but directed by the sovereign power, which is the Board of Control. The attacks on Vernon Smith, however, grow day by day more serious, and there is no doubt that he is, next to Lord Canning, the most inefficient man ever connected with the British Indian Empire.

The papers agree that the outbreak was not the The papers agree that the outbreak was not the result of a "Brahmin conspiracy," as they originally called it, but they are again wrong in calling it a Mohammedan plot. It is neither more nor less than the rebellion of the pative princes and grandees, Mahratta as well dan, frightened by the annexation policy Lords Hardinge and Dalhousie. The fate of the dynastics of Sattara, Nagpoor, Oude and so many other gnaller States is an image of their own future. They hate the East India Company, which en-ceaches upon the rights of all the native princes and their aristocracy. Such being the case, the Bombay and Madras army are scarcely more to be during the crisis, and before the arrival of the European reënforcements, than the Bengal Sepoys. All the princes, perhaps with the exception of old Holkar, are wavering in their allegiance to the Company, since they have seen that the theory of Manifest Destiny is unmistakably put in practice by the English. It is quite true that they themselves have no better title to their thrones than recent con-quest and usurpation; for none of the Indian, Mah-ratta and Mohammedan princes can boast of a pedi-gree going beyond the destruction of the Grand Mogul's power by Nadir Shab, about one hundred and twenty years ago, but their titles have been ac-knowledged by their subjects as well as by the Com-

pany, and they do not mean to give them up with out a struggle.

Lord Canning is severely blamed by the opposition press for his peculiar conduct toward Nepaul. At the outbreak of the mutiny in Oude, Jung Bahadour, the Regent, immediately offered his co-operation in quelling the rebellion to the En-glish Resident at Katmandoo, who, well aware of the importance of the affair, accepted it without previous reference to the Governor-Gen-eral, and thus a Nepaulese corps of three thousand Gheorkas was sent to the relief of Lucknow. Lord Canning, however, in the belief that the mutiny but short lived, did not like to accept foreign aid, and by it to acknowledge that the Com-pany was unable to hold its own by its own forces. He refused to ratify the act of the Resident, unwilling to establish in Nepaul a claim to British gra-titude. The expedition, therefore, was stopped betitude. The expedition, therefore, was stopped be-fore it reached the frontiers of Oude. However, all the country having risen in the mean time, Lord Canning had soon to rescind his own resolution, and to beg the assistance of Nepaul, which, of bad been lost by the short-sight or three weeks en lost by the short-sighted policy of that amiable, weak-minded nobleman, who, for the mis-fortune of England, now holds a position for which

he is entirely unfit.

The English have annexed the Cocos Islands beyond

The English have annexed the Cocos Islands beyond The English have annexed the Cocos Islands beyond Java, which until now were under Daten protection—the Queen of Madagascar has expelled all Europeans from the island—the Bey of Tunis has published a bill of rights and proclaimed equality before the law and liberty of conscience, and the Sultan has subscribed £1,000 striing for the relief

Europeans from the island—the Rey of Tunis has published a bill of rights and prochaimed equality before the haw and liberty of conscience, and the Sultson has subscribed £1,000 sterling for the relief of the sufferers in India. This is the sum total of Oriental news.

There is a hull in European polities. Ministerial cruses at Madrid and Constantinople, financial difficulties at Vicana and Rome, squabbles in Demuark and fears of a comparize in Italy, can scarcely be called news: they belong to the standing lastitutions of those countries. The King of Sweden has been advised to make his will; Napoleon is silent as to his intentions; Francis Joseph dislikes the meaning of the Emperors at Stuttgard, and is trying likewise to bring about an Imperial needing with Abarbander at Berlin or Wasimar. These are the principal topics of the Continental press. It is more important to see that the Carr is anxious to carry the glory of maintaining the institution of Slavery among civilized nations exclusively to the Southern States, and to the Northern Democracy of the United States.

THE ROBBERIES ON THE NORTHERN RALL—that is and to the Northern Democracy of the Continents of the Surfa, and the standard principal continuation of the Surface of the of t

the same Company; Parod, that he was 31, in mostly a medical student, but latterly a horse dealer. The hit of wi nesses was then called over 35 being for the prosecution and 18 for the prisons Parod. The indictment, which was of great length, set forth these facts: Carpessier and Greinst entered the service of the Northern Rasilway Company when it was first formed. They were then very young, but by attaction and intelligence they attracted the notice of the chiefs, and the former was, after a while appointed sub-casher, and in 1845 casher. The latter, after being chief clerk of the office of the deposit of shares, was made sub-cashier, still remaining at the head of that effice. On the 26th of August, only some months after his promotion to the cashiership, Carpentier obtained from one of the Directors leave of absence for a few days, on the pretext that he was about to marry. The day after Grellet said to an employe that Carpentiar, instead of going to the young lady to whom he was engaged had gone off to Trouville with a young woman named Georget, whom he had for some time kept; and that as the knowledge of this fact would damage him in the opinion of the young lady's parents, he (Grellet) would go to Trouville to bring him back; he therefore stated that he should not be at the office the next day, and he begged the employe to say, in the event of any of the Directors asking after him, that he had gone to the Bank of France on business. No attention was excited by the absence of the two men till the lat of that I took shares; but did I take them alone, or in conjunction with Carpentier? I forget, and no matter! But what I took was knewn to Carpentier, and he approved of the taking. O, you see I speak frankly. After the death of the late cashier I found 150 keys, but I declare I never made use of any of them. That person had so many keys, because he had a mania for constantly changing locks. M. Delebecque, the director, also took great precautions; I say that for him; and once he made a great fews about a little key which was missing, and ordered me to write a letter about it, but I didn't. One day Carpentier told me in great terror that Baron de Rothschild was demanding his shares. kept, and had not then given up the keys, I went and took shares, about 5,000, to replace the estolen from The prisoner then with some flippancy entered into

The prisoner then with some fippancy entered into explanations respecting other robberies, and coulded by saying. "And now shall I tell you what position I am in! I haven't a soul and I believe the others haven't one either!" Guerin denied that he had broken open the Baron's sate, and said that Grellet had given him shares; he also alleged that all the property he possessed had been realized by speculations or the Bourse, made "for the barefit of his children," with the propeeds of the shares.

Parod admitted having made large speculations, but only as the agent of Grellet and he could sined that

Parod admitted having made large speculations, but only as the agent of Grellet, and he complained that that person had "soll" him.

The Marquis Dalon, Baron Rethachild, M. Delebecque, and M. Hottinguer then severally deposed to the facts related in the indictment.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned. As our readers have already been informed the trial was con-cludep on the 25th. Parod was acquitted. Grellet was found guilty and souteneed to eight years imprisonment. Carpentier and Guerin were also found guilty and sentenced to five years'

imprisonment. Furthermore, Carpentier, Greilet and Parot are required to restore 4 332 shares, and Guerin 1,690. MEETING OF THE EMPEROES.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

A letter from Stattgardt, in the Nord of Brassels, gives some precise details concerning the approaching meeting of the Emperors:

"The Emperor Napoleon is to arrive here on the 25th in the afternoon, the Emperor Alexander having preceded him a little. The Emperor Napoleon is to occupy apartments in the King's palace, as are also occupy apartments in the King's palace, as are also occupy apartments in the King's palace, as are also occupy apartments in the Emperor Alexander is to ledge in the villa of the Princess Royal, at the gases of the city, on the road to Canstatt, and Prince Gorchskoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia in the old chateau near the Palace. The Emperor Napoleon, on the day of his arrival, is to dine with the King. The Emperor Alexander, on the same day, is to dine at the villa of the Princess Royal. The Princess is afterward to give a soiree to a very small party, which the King and the Emperor Napoleon are to attend. It is there that the first interview of the two Emperors will take place. If I am well informed, this interview will have no other witcess than the King and the Princess. At the same time, Baron de Hugel, Minister of Forign Affairs of Wurtemberg, will give a soirée, which will be attended by Count Walewski, Prince Gorchakoff, the principal personages of the Government of Wartemberg, will give a soirée, which will be entended by Count Walewski, Prince Gorchakoff, the principal personages of the Government of Wartemberg, will give a soirée, which will be entended by Count Walewski, Prince Gorchakoff, the principal personages of the Government of Wartemberg, will give a soirée, which will be attended by Count Walewski, Prince Gorchakoff, the principal personages of the Government of Wartemberg, will give a soirée, which will be attended by Count Walewski, Prince Gorchakoff, the principal personages of the Government of Wartemberg, will give a soirée, which will be attended by Count Walewski, Prince Gorchakoff, the principal personages of the Governm be attended by Count Walewski, Prince Gorchakoff, the principal personages of the Government of Wartemberg, the members of the diplomatic body, and the saites of the two Emperors. On the 26th, the King will give a grand dinner at the Palace, at which the two Emperors, the members of the Royal family, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of France and Russia, the saites of their Majestics, the Ministers of Wurtemberg, and the dignitaries of the Court, are to be present. Nothing is yet decided as to the departure of the Emperor Napoleon, but it is not thought that it will take place before the 28th. Notwithstanding all that has been said, there was never seriously any question of

stated that he should not be at the office the next day, and he begged the cmpdoy' to say, in the event of any of the Directors asking after him, that he had gone to the Bank of France on business. No attention was excited by the absence of the two men till the lat of September, when Carpentier's father, to whom the comploye had spoken of his son's departure for Trouville, and who had gone down to that place after him but had not found either him or Grellet, or the young woman Georget, waited on one of the Directors to say that both his son and Grellet had disappeared. On this the director, who was the Marquis Dalon, made a hasty examination of their accounts, and found them apparently perfectly regular; he also found that 30,000 shares belonging to Baron de Rothschild, and which had been placed in a safe in Grellet's room, were experience for Grellet had made his appearance, a more searching investigation was made, and robberies and frauds to an enormous amount were discovered. It was then ascertained that the two men had been very intimate with Parod who was an old school-fellow and townsman of Grellet; and that in conjunction with him they had speculated largely on the Bourse ever since 1852, their operations at first being successful, and afterward the reverse. It was subsequently discovered that on the 27th Carpentier had sailed from Havre for New-York, and had written to Greilet to tell him so; that Greilet had gone to Liverpool, and had proceeded thence for the same destination; and that Parod, with a woman named Felicie Dubut, with whom he had lived for some time, and by whom he had had two children, had also fied from Paris to Liverpool, and had sailed in the same time, and by whom he had had two children, had also fied from Paris to Liverpool, and had sailed in the same time, and by whom he had had two children, had left the Company in October, giving out that he had inheriteed a fortune, and who had purchased land, built houses and made loans of money—it appeared that hisman had gone to Brussels, and

nursed out that 5 055 of them had been taken away, and had been replaced by 5,055 others removed from the deposits of other shareholders. The safe in which they had been deposited had been forced open, and, as Grellet and Carpentier could open it with keys, it was almost certain that the extraction must have been made by Guerin, unknown to them. In the cellars of the Company were other safes, in which were deposited shares belonging to different holders, and these safes were fastened with three locks, two of the keys of which were hold by Carpentier and Grallet, the

and, lastly, when he fled from Paris to Belgium he

France. The indictment next went on to say that Carpentier and Grellet had confessed to the robberies and frauds, and had stated that they had made them in order to raise funds to meet losses incurred at the Bourse with Parod, with, however, the intention of the state of the st

heer said, there was never seriously say question of the Empress Eugenie coming here." COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring, Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Niagara I Lorpos, Friday, Sept. 25, 1637—5 p. m.
The Colonial and Ferriga Produce markets take been steady
during the week. Sugar firm. Corros and Brazastroris
dull. Saltreries and Indico have advanced considerably.
Money in continued demand. Coxocts leave of 29, 200 for
movey, 9(2) 200 for account. Bar Silver, 5/12. American
Falles, 76/3. Mexican Dollars, 5/12. Doublooks, Spanish,
20. South American 76/. 70; South American 76;
Coffeen in good demand. Tough Cake and The, £121 10;
Strathing, 13dd.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 17dd.
Cochingat has advanced fully 4d a 6d 4d in 4d hage at anothen chiefly sold as follows: Honduras Siver, 4,52d, 10 for peagrain, and 4,24d, 5 for mid. to good; good dark Tenerific, 4,52d

grain, and 4 264, 5 for mid. to good, good dark Tenerific, 4/9 & Cocca quiet; 150 bars Granada sold at 20.6 for grey to 94/6, for good red. 96 bags from Africa sold, or 1, 72 275/7.

Copyr.E.—Of Plantation Ceylon the public sales have effered 1,188 chests, 230 barries, and 239 bags; nearly the whole found buyers at tates establishing a decline of fully 1/ on last week's currency.—70/2473/1 for small fine ord, to low mid., 73/625/6 for mid. to good bold colory, 76/2021 for Pesberry, and 58/259/for triage. Of 400 bags Native Ceylon effered, 230 bars good ced, sold at 25/6 bot her remainder were withdrawn. 3930 bags Costa Rica sold from 64/10 75/6 for mixed brownish to good sold ext. 55/9 for a near port.

Corn.—At Monday's market there was a fair supply of English Wheat, which, together with want was left unsold from last week, made a considerable show; the trade was very dull,

ited shares belonging to different holders, and these safes were fastened with three locks, two of the k-ys of which were held by Carpentier and Grellet, the third by a director. Yet these safes had been opened, and 240 shares belonging to the Marquis de Lentilhub had been taken from the envelopes in which they had been placed; 34 other envelopes, centaining shares belonging to 12 different persons, had hese been opened, and 5,512 shares had been abstracted from them. Of these 5,512, 5,055 had been placed in the collection of Baron Rothschild. There consequently remained 447, which added to the 240 of the Marquis de Lentilhae, made 687; and, consequently, this total added to the barons 5,055, made 5,752. This wast robbers was not the only one committed: 1,600 bonds of 5,000f., numbered from 384,001 to 385,000, had been abstracted from the counterful registers which contained them. Some time after it was ascertained that the accounts though apparently perfectly regular, presented a deficit of 1,160,443f 52c., consisting first of a sum of 900 000f., which had been falsely inscribed as having been paid to the accountants of the company. The indictment then proceeded to relate the circumstances of the arrest of the four prisoners, and said that Carpentier was found in possession of a sum of 108 720f.; Grelet of 22,901f., and Parod of 55 890f—in all, 187,511f., in addition to which there is reason to bedieve they have, jointly or separately, secreted part of CONN—At Monday's market there was a fair supply of English Wheat, which, together with what was left unsold from last week, made a considerable show; the trade was very dult, and factors were compelled to submit to a reduction of 3/3/4, \$\tilde{P}\$ or on the prices of the previous Monday, some quantity remaining morad at the close of the market. Foreign was also 2. \$\tilde{P}\$ or. lower. Last week's average price of English Wheat was \$8/8 on 113,385 ags, returned. We quote white American Wheat, 57,360, Red 55/3/58 \$\tilde{P}\$ or. American Flour, 30/3/5 \$\tilde{P}\$ obs.

Corres quiet; 2750 bales sold during the week. At Jiverpool there has been less business; the sales for the week are \$6,000 bales, modelling. 22,991f., and Parod of \$3,800 —in all, its,51f., in addition to which there is reason to bedeve they have, jointly or separately, secreted part of their booty. As to Guerin, when arrested, he possessed various houses at Paris, or in the environs, estimated at \$10,000f.; securities for loars made by him to the amount of \$142,000f.; 1,415 coupons of shares of the Northern Railway; as acknowledgment of \$160,000f. for goods sent to Valparaiso, and leafly, when he field from Paris to Belgium he

carried with him 60,000f, in notes of the Bank of

To, Gaten very and stoy.

Have fast 22 (23).

Have fast 22 thus St. Petersburg clean parily sold at £310 Have fast 22 thus St. Petersburg clean parily sold at £35 for droping quality: 224 bales of indirect import sold from £3 for common coarse quality. Just—07: 2020 bales offered arely one half sold at 10 decline on the common kinds; reies anyed from £20 10 decline on the common kinds; reies anyed from £20 10 decline on the common to good common decline facts to good common to good Bourse with Parod, with, however, the intention of making restitution in the event of the speculations being successful. As to Guerin, it appeared that he had speculated on his own account, and that in 1824, 1835 and 1856 his operations amounted to the enormous sum of 43,000,000r. The indictment then went on to specify the precise share which each of the accused had in the robberies. It charges Carpentier and Greilet with having stolen 3,000 or 4,000 of the shares of Baron de Rothschild, by opening the safe with keys confined to them, and Guerin with having broken open the said safe and stolen the remainder; the robbery of the 249 shares belonging to the Marquis de Lentilhac, it said, had been committed by Greilet, he having taken them

2015.

INUGO—The continued unfavorable accounts from India ave enabled holders to obtained a further advance, and present rates show a rise of 1621,8 on Bengal and Kurpah, and 1/on Madras, at which a fair amount of business the been transacted, foliablests are now declared for the sale to commence on the tak Catoba.

October:

ox—Welsh quilet at £7.50.87.7.6 for Relis and Bars f. on

Wales. South Piz, mixed Nos on Clyde, 68,6,

NAERO CARLES of ready sale. Our quotations are: Newtable, £10.10.62.81, 60. bars £10.10.

NAERO—On the spot the market is without change; sales
then few, principally in Bombay at 69. Tezanrog cargoss
been sold at 67.6.687/8.

she and stoled the Fernander, the robusty of its aid, had been committed by Grellet, he having taken them unobserved one day when M. Hottenguer, one of the directors, was removing shares of which the restitution had been demanded by holders; the rest of the stelen shares had, it slieged, been abstracted from the safes by Grellet, he having on some pretent got M. Hottinguer to lend him his key for awhite; but the said shares had been given to Cerpentier, and he had put them in Baron de Rothschild's collection; the robberty of the bends was stated to have been committed by Carpentier and Chellet jointly: the embezzlement of the I leightfo, buc, had, it was asserted, been made by them jointly, and they had made false couries in the books to disguise it, such laise entries constituting forgeries; and, lastly. Fared, it was alleged, has knowingly participated in all the robbertes, and had received 30 000 to the sum embezzled. The indictment concluded by charging Parod with having also been guilty of frandelent bankruptly as horsedealer, his liabilities being 48,810.

The indictment having been read, the President proceeded to interrogate Carpantier, and the prisoner re-Lissanto—On the spot the market is without channer sales have been few, principally in Bombay at 69. Tagarrog cargoes have been sold at 67 for 69/38.

Rartsman in fair domaind: very good Calentia sold at 53. OHAS—Sporm steady at 2620 273; in common Fish mething to report. Rape in retail domaind at 20 for Refined and 49 for good Brown Linseed quiet at 60 dip 2. Cocas Nutl Cepton 49449/6d; Cochin 50, 350/6.

SaltFellan in renewed speculative request, and prices have rapidly advanced 6 did. From the greatest rise being upon footing parcels of which several hundred tame baye changed hands from 57 365; About 10,600 bare lambed, sold privately at 31 did 262 for 6 to 39 event reft. British Refined is advanced to 60, f on h. 1246 bare Bengal at motion to-day sold at 85 for 5 did case to 10,000 and 10,000 bare lambed, and privately at 32 did case to 10,000 and 10,000 bare immed, and buyers have operated with more confidence, considerable purchases having been made at full rates, for home committee the been sold, and 15,000 bare Manifelia, 6450 hads neveleen sold, and 15,000 bare Manifelia and Estado hadden to 10,000 bare with the confidence of the first finds at anomon nearly all found eracy bayers. Foreigns the public selectors comprised 329 hides, 25 ferons the public selectors comprised 429 shorts, 25 ferons the histories at 49,000 bare bare than 1,000 bare histories at 49,000 bare bare to 1,000 hides. Onto 1,000 bare at 7 to whole of which found history, the better qualifies at 61, downers. Privately a large business has been done, vir. 1,000 bare Hawan at 49,000 bare with pore Child bary), 400 time from the Florettee at 81,000 bar formed baryers. Sold at 9,000 bars of 10,000 bars, 10 h our prices. Demercia 2.8, Leeward Island 2/5.

FUND THE BOTH STATE OF THE STAT

Bichardson, Spence & Co.'s Chrenian

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Chrenius

Per Niagara.

The arrivals during the week currien of 490 bank. Whear,
5614 bhis. Floors from the States and Canada; 2,543 qrs.
Whear, 59 sacks, 59 bhis. Floors from the Balic; 300 qrs.
Whear, 25 saces, 10 bhis. Floors from the Balic; 300 qrs.
Whear, 25 saces, 10 bhis. Floors from the Balic; 300 qrs.
Farmers' deliveries of Whear for the week ending last Saturing were 133,244 qrs. at 1619, against 106,35 qrs. at 64/5 in
the corresponding week of last year.

The weather has cantinued dinor and, with depressing advices
from New Zork, and liberal supplies from farmers, the Grain
Inde mar ruled why dull in all parts of the country.

At to day's market there were but few burger present, and
Figures ald only in the morest relaif, at mominally Theoday's
microstar good, and at a decline of 20 \$\phi\$ was no inferior descriptions. Floors, from examine, the direct relate. Periods
Coan meet a limited rates incurry for feeding, at 37, 6 and 16 at
the day's was the impured from at 41/6 at 16 at
the control was a limited rates inquired for the seal of the country.

When the impured from a 41/6 at 16 at
the control was a first three were the country of the country.

aine of Britchers' Association, if here to-day. In Lendon the floring quotations for P. Y. C. are 50/2509/3 on the spot, and

alte of Butcher's Association, if here 50/2059/3 on the spot, and the spot alone for P. Y. C. are 50/2059/3 on the spot, and 10/6 to end of the year.

Results of the spot brought 4/6 P ewt.

Bark call; 15/ has been paid for a few hinds. Philadelphia on the spot, but there are sellers at 14/ to arrive, without buyers; Baltimore brings 12/ P ewt.

Otts—Sperm quiet at 2572/259 fee bright, and 283/2/25 for winds. Nothing done in Whale.

Corrow-The demand during the past week has been very limited, and prices have declined 1-list did 1/ P B. In Man chester, there has been a mederate business dains, but to effect sales rather lower prices have to be taken. Middling Orieans, 5-3-16d.; Mobile, 9/d.; Uplands, 9-1-16d. P B.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

For Nissers. In the steady advance that has been the main feature of COTTON market for weeks past has ruddenly come to at the demand has comparatively ceased, and the sales week ending last evening reach only 23,99 bales, at a decider in the sales of t

is limited to 4,000 bales, and closes very quietly at the following quotations:

Pair Orieans. 942, Middling Orieans. 95-162.

Pair Mobile. 944 Middling Mebile. 944

Pair Uplands 11 this port, 297,000 bales: American, 27,000 bales.

Seme time last year, 642 000 bales: American, 27,000 bales.

The Cons Market is dull, with a decline in Wigar of 24 Pouch, and of 64, 21 Pobl bales. American 429,600 bales.

The Cons Market is dull, with a decline in Wigar of 24 Pouch, and of 64, 21 Pobl bales.

The close of Flours. Indian Cons in retail demand at previous quotation. White Wigar 9/209,9; Red 7/9 20,9 Pr 10, Western Canal Flours 29/201; extra quality 34/206. Mired and Yellow Indian Cons 23/201; extra quality 34/206.

The sales of Rosin for the week are called 3,000 bbls. at 64/2 49 Pewt. Nothing doing in Turrenvinn. Quencity of Bark in moderate demand at 15/20 Philadelphia, and 12 Powt. for Baltimore.

KANSAS.

THE COMING "ELECTION."

FremiOur Special Correspondent. LAWRENCE, K. T., Sept. 30, 1857. Everything with which the Blue Lodge is conected is necessarily wrapt in mystery. We can hear of endless rumors. Spies, traiters, and hypothetical traitors will reveal the outlines of dark plots for the coming election, and the morrow brings us contradictions or fresh revelations, while the real plans of the Pro Slavery league are entirely wrapt in mystery. We already hear of invasions. At a dozen different points Missourians are reported to be already clustering in. Some hopeful man brings such tidings, and be couples it with the assurance that these men do not design to vote; they have assurances of such fact from the men themselves. They come merely to "prospect" -to buy and sell, or " to spy out the nakedness of "the land do they come." Another, less hopeful, who remembers former invasions, has only to see the " abomination of desolation," in order to conjure up in his mind all the vivid reality of Missouri raid, and Missouri voters. The paper to the effect that "Missouri will not vote this time," and forgetting that hopeful see some announcement in a Border-Ruffian time," and forgetting that such may only be a shrewd blind, or apology in advance, give it implicit credence. Another trusts to some promise of Gov. Walker that Missourians will not be permitted to water that Alsourians will not be permitted to vote, and overlooks the fact that no steps are taken by that personage to prevent such a catastrophe, and that the day is rapidly approaching while all is left to the tender mercies of Border-Ruffian officials.

I have just seen Mr. Cone of The Samner Gazette, who informs me that an accession of Pro-Slavery population has quietly but rapidly been making in that quarter. Every Pro-Slavery man has a lot of "cousins" visiting him. It is so at a great many other points. The "bowels" of Border-Ruffishly "cousinship" seem to be moved with a migratory affection. But, says some one, "they don't come to vote;" that they should wish to see their "relatives" is perfectly natural, and the fact of their choosing this particular time is merely accidental, or the preference for traveling in our beautiful Fall weather. But how extensive the relationship between Pro-Slavery men appears to be. For generations a vow must have been recorded among this "peculiar people" for the sake of the "peculiar institution," inhibiting the marital relation save among the faithful. The doctrine of "non-intervention" reduced to practice. "Union," not for the "sake of "requien" but for the sake of "cousin." I have just seen Mr. Cone of The Summer Gazette, vention" reduced to practice. "Union," not for the "sake of union," but for the sake of "cousinship." But let us be charitable. This "cousinly affection may be purely Platonic; no political spasm may mingle with the fraternal current, unless it be a sympathizing curiosity to see Pro-Slavery rule in Kansas "die easy."

I have been informed that a gentleman visiting the Territory succeeded in getting a letter of intro-duction from a Pro-Slavery man to his " Isotherduction from a Pro-Slavery man to his "leother-mal" Pacificatorship. Naturally supposing that his visitor was one of the undefiled Law and Order "Democracy," ye Governor conversed on the prospects of the election with more earnestness than reserve. "We must carry Leavenworth County at all hazards," he is reported to have said. My informant received this from H. Miles Moore, to whom, I understand, the gentleman communicated it. Who are "We?" What combination of "Law and Order." "Democracy" and "Equili-"Law and Order," "Democracy" and " Equili-

There are many "hazards" in a Borall hazards.' der-Ruffian election. Who pretends that the Pro-Slavery men have a majority, or anything like it in Leavenworth County ! And yet it " must be car-ried at all hazards." No doubt it " must." ried at all hazards." No doubt it "must."
Yesterday the officers from two companies of vol-

unteers in Sugar Creek visited Lawrence in the desperate hope of obtaining arms. Their report of the arms already in possession of the companies was more amusing than satisfactory. One of them consisted of eighty, the other of thirty-four men. The atter had "three rusty shot guns, five western "rifles, an old regulation musket, and rusty cutiess, "three Colt's revolvers, an Allen's pepper box," at d an old dragoon pistel, the only mode of dis-charging which would be to discharge it from service. They brought with them a report of invasions in that section which I hope have been exaggerated by their fears. One of them said: "They are coming "in parties of tea, twenty, thirty, with wagons." They bring provisions with them. Go down into "the creek and branches, and there you find them. camped. They are well armed, and have plenty to cat. They have flour and bacon and coffee, "and even fruit and butter; and there they are cooking and esting, and, d-n them," exclaimed our irate friend indignantly, "they say they are old "residents and have been there before."

We had a rumor last night that a company num-bering one hundred and fifty were mustering on the border, several miles south of Little Santa Fe, and that they had with them the two brass field-pieces recently in the vicinity of Westport, both six pound-ers, well mounted. Little symbolic red and white flags are planted in the prairie highlands, and seem to act as mysterious guides. And yet we were informed by another gentleman that several of the Messourians who have pretended to hold claims on the reserve, and who have suddenly appeared on them during the past week, have been most anxious to sell, and some of them have actually sold for low prices, and said they were going back. Such is the tale on both sides.

It may be possible that all these apparent prepa

rations are significant of nothing. It may be part of the Pre-Slavery plan to allow the Free-State men to carry this election, or to carry it partially, in order to bind them to the bogus law under which they have acted. The State Government can be created under the Lecompton constitution, before the Territorial Legislature is to assemble. They have the matter in their hands. Their most cunning policy would be to let the Free-State men have partial success.

But if such was the design, why not assume ap-earances of greater decency? Why appoint such pearances of greater decency? Why appoint such Judges of Election? I learn that at the voting precinct, in the reserve, some five miles out from Westport, all three of the Judges of Election are not only Pre-Slavery men, but business men of Westport, Mo.! Are these the men who are to "keep Mis-The town of Little Santa sourisps from voting!" The town of Little Santa Fe, which is another of the voting preciocts, is a Missouri town altogether. Only a few of the houses in it have this Summer straggled over the Territorial line, against which this outpost town was built.
That part of the Shawnee Reserve into which a small portion of this town now straggles is the part reserved for the absent Indians. It is a debatable point whether any settlements in Johnson County are legal. It is certain that this encroachment is

net. At McCamish, another Precinct in Johnson County, the Judges are all residents; but such Judges! Our of them is Hargus, one of the mur-

derers of Dow. Another is the infamous Kountz, charged with the cold-blooded murder of three Free-State prisoners of war, whose boses were Free-State prisoners of war, whose boses were found in a thicket, this Summer, into which this ruffian and two conferes in villainy had led there. The third, McCamish, is "only" drunken and row-dyish and Pro-Slavery. It is under these Judges that "You, the whole people of Kansas," are to have "a fair election," "under impartial Judges." Not a dragoon watches the beleagured border. Not an official scruticizes or will take note of all these irregularities; but a regiment of the United

these irregularities; but a regiment of the United States army is slowly approaching Lawrence, one of the most peaceable cities in Kansas, where, in spite of the approaching "election," the notes of the carpenter's bammer and the mason's trowel are all the "sedition" that invites them.

THE DEATH OF COL. KNOWLSON.

From The Trey Budget of Wednesday.

The facts of Mr. Knowison's death are briefly these.
Last night be stayed at the house of John Kerr, esq., with whom he had business relations. He got up at about 4 o'clock this morning, and, leaving the house proceeded to the railroad track, and from thence followed the track up to the Congress tunnel, where the early morning run of the Hudson River Railroad was backing up to the depat. When in the tunnel, the cars being about fifteen or twenty feet from him, he facing the cars, which were approaching him at the rate of about seven miles the hour, he fell or threw himself down, and the whole train passed over him, killing him instantly and mutilating his body in a horrid manner. From The Trey Budget of Wednesday

manner. His overcoat, hat and neck-stock were found care His overcoat, hat and neck-stock were found care-fully laid together at the side of the track. This fact, together with a gash in the neck, and the further fact that he was considerably depressed yesterday on ac-count of the financial difficulties of John Kerr & Co-of which firm his son James S. was a member, gave the impression that the act was one of self-destruction, and cast a gloom which has rarely been equalled upon overcity.

and cast a gloom which has rarely been equalled upon our city.

Subsequent investigation makes it probable that Mr. Knowlson's death was the result of accident. He had informed Mrs. Kerr that he was going to Albany this morning, and that he would return at 10 o'clock. It is therefore supposed that he was proceeding toward the depot for the purpose of taking the 44 o'clock Hudson R. R. train to Albany, and that, having reached the tunnel, he had laid down his overcoat, hat and stock for the purpose of attending to a call of nature when he heard the train approaching.

The yell of the man in charge of the train, and the flash of the train, probably confused him. The train was within twenty feet of him, when he probably fell perhaps being tripped up by the ties or rail. The gash on the side of his teck was not caused by a sharp instrument, but by the wheels of the sars, by the cowcatcher, or by something else attached to the cars. The body bears no marks of injuries inflicted in any other way except from the train passing over it. There

other way except from the train passing over it. There was no instrument found near him or upon him by which he could have inflicted wounds upon himself of a serious character.

which he could have innerted words a serious character.

His purse, pocket-knife, pocket-book, a check, &c., were found upon his person. Deceased had been a prominent leader of the Whig party, having been, we believe, a member of the Legislature, and now holding the office of Loan Commissioner. He leaves a wife and sons and daughters, upon whom this terribulant with the could be a leave to the could be a leave le calamity will fall with crushing weight. Coroner Jones was called to hold the laquest.

DEATH OF THE EON. LOUIS MCLANE.

The Hop, Louis McLane died yesterday, at his resithe Hop. Louis Alc Lane died vesterdey, at his resistere in this city, in the 72d year of his age. He was the son of Allan Mc Lane, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, and was born in the village of Smyrns, Kent Co, Delaware, on the 28th of May, 1884.

In the year 1798, being then only 14 years of age, he In the year 1738, being then only 14 years of age, no served with great credit as a midshipman on board the frigate Philadelphia, then on her first cruise, and under the command of Stephen Decatur, the father of Commodere Decatur. In 1801, yielding to the desire of his family, he left the navy; and, having completed his education at Newark College, in his native State, began the study of the law, in 1804 under the instruction of James A. Bayard of Delaware. He was adventioned the high laws of the law of states and a high

tion of James A. Bayard of Delaware He was admitted to the bar in 1897, and rapidly attained a high place in his profession. In the war of 1812, he was a volunteer in a company commanded by Casar A. Rodney, who had been the Attornoy-General of the United States under Mr. Jefferson, and marched with that company to the relief of Baltimore when it was threatened by the British.

The great capacities of Mr. McLane now began to attract public attention in another direction, and in 1816 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Delaware; and so largely had he won the condidence of his constituents, that he remained a member of that body until 1827, when he was chosen by the Legislature a Senator of the United States. In May, 1809, he was appointed by President Jackson to be the Minister of the United States to Great Britain, where he remained two years, and on his return he

the Minister of the United States to Great Britain, where he remained two years, and on his return he was called by the same President to take a place in the Cabiret as Secretary of the Treasury. He served in this place until 1833 when he became Secretary of State, and in June, 1834 he retired from political life. In 1837, when the financial condition of the country required his services among ourselves, Mr. McLane was prevailed upon to accept the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; and, removing to this State, he discharged the duties of this laborious office wutil 1847. In this time he was requested by President Polk to occupy, during the pendency of the Origon negotiations, the mission to Eaglard, and this duty being accomplished, he again returned to Maryland. In 1850 he was solicited and prevailed upon by his follow-citizens in Cecil County, in this State, where he resided, to serve as their representative in the Convention called to reform the Constitution of Maryland. After performing this service he finally retired from public life.

Mr. Melane was a chief actor in all the great political service he had been supported by the control of the county of

Mr. McLane was a chief actor in an tac great pointies events which marked the first half of this century. He was the companion, fellow-laborer and friend of those who have, with him, won the remembrance of our countrymen as the statemen of America.

[Baltimore San, Oct. 2.

NOT EXACTLY ALOVE-CHASE.

We met yesteroay at the Miami Depot, a lady who has exhibited the most indefatigable perseverance in the pursuit of information under embarrassing difficulties. Three years ago she resided in Caufornia, which State, in fact, she claims now as her residence, and there became acquainted with a man named Munson—a pleasing, evol, affable gentleman, who so adroitly worked his way into her confidence that she introduced him to a young lady, a near and dear friend, possessed of some \$1,000 or \$20,000 in cash. The result, as might have been anticopted, was the consummation of

him to a young lady, a near and care for no, possessed of some \$15.000 or \$20,000 in cash. The result, as might have been anticipated, was the consummation of the lady's heartfelt wishes—the marriage of her friend to the polished and affable gentleman.

A few months rolled round and everything passed off smoothly enough. The hu-band was affectionate and attentive, the lady all love and confidence. Finally, the husbard expressing a wish to enter ioto business and settle down for life, the confiding wife drew from her bankers almost the entire of her fortine and placed it in his hands. A week after, the steamer solled for the Atlantic side, and the villein husband departed with the gold, leaving his confiding victim to the teader mercles of a local world, that is far too busy to lock after individual wrongs in which they have no personal or pecuniary interest.

The lady who had brought about the match, felt and boldly faced her responsibility in the premises, and on the sailing of the next homeward-bound steamer, she took passage for New-York, determined to follow the betrayer of her confidence, and the love

to follow the betrayer of her confidence, and the love of a wife to the bounds of civilization, and bring him to punishment. Arrived in New-York, she got traces of his footsteps, followed him over various routes, until she tracked him to a village in Pennsylvania, where she found him with another wife, to whom he had been married before going to California! A war-rart was issued for his arrest for bigamy, but having to proofs of his second marriage, after a short examin-

To proofs of his second marriage, after a short elamination was discharged.

Nothing daunted by this unlooked-for termination of affairs, the lady immediately returned to California, precured the necessary affidavits substantiating Munson's marriage there, together with evidence of the fact of his having absconded with some \$15,000 of his second wife's funds, and once more returned to the Atlantic side in search of the betrayer of her friend.

And that earth his have presented now for two or Atlantic side in search of the betrayer of her triend, and that search whe has prosecuted now for two or three months with the most determined and restless perseverance; but thus far without success. He had seft the village where he resided when arrested for bigamy, and although the lady had obtained some bigamy, and although the lady had obtained some subsequent traces of his movements, when we met her yesterday she had not yet succeeded in ascertaicing his present residence, although she is satisfied it is conswhere in the West. She had already expended a large amount of her own funds in the pursuit, and expressed the determination not to give up the chase until her "sweet revenge" had been gratified, and the villain brought to justice. May her inbors prove successful, will be the wish of every honest heart. The lady pursuer left yesterday for Cleveland, where the has friends residing. If she may not be classed among the "strong-minded women," she is certainly a very determined one.

-Gov. Hammerd ef South Carolina declines to be a cardidate for the Upited States Senate.

MR. BUCHANAN'S AGENT TO COSTA RICA AND HIS HEBREW ATTENDANT.

Press The Richmond Soud, Oct 7.

When the public were first informed of the account ment, we augured no good of Mr. W.m. Carey Jones secret mission to Costa Rica. Before even his official recognition by the Government of Costa Rica, he involved in a row with the President. It is just asother such quarrie as was made the precent of the recent supture between Persia and Great Entain, only there is no woman in the case.

In the service of the American Minister to Costa Rica there was a cortain artist of the Hebrew race, who had been in some way implicated in Walker's capecition Now, the said Israelite was addicted to liquing and, when drunk, was the victim of an irresistible properity to bonst of his achievements under the great fillibuster, and to arow his contempt for the hybrid demonstrations were anything but pleasing to the Government of Costa Rica. But the valiant lew had an idea that his connection with the United States Winster invested him with a sort of diplomatic impanity and no remonstrance could induce him to suspend his offensive exhibitions. At last Costa Rican patience owned itself enhausted, and the descendant of Abraham was ledged in prison. Instantly the resentment of Plenipotentiary Jones displayed itself in a peremptory demand for the release of his servant. For reply he got a positive refusal, on the ground that, we sustaining a diplomatic character himself, his household were not exempt from responsibility to the laws of the country.

Here was an aggravating addition of insult to in-

hold were not exempt from responsibility to the laws of the country.

Here was an aggravating addition of insult to injury. Not content with the compulsory separation of the Minister from his servant, the Cabinet of Costa Rica presumed even to deep Mr. Jones any official function whatseever! They demanded his credentials, and Mr. Jones sent a passport, which, of course, entitled him to no diplomatic recognition. Baffled at every point, the indignant Envoy imitated the example of Minister Murray at the Court of Teheran, and retired from the field after discharging a volley of threats at the exultant victor. Mr. Wm. Carey Jones retreated to Nicaragus, but the unhappy Israelite is still in the custody of the Coeta Rica anthorities.

Jones retreated to Mcaragua, but the unanaly laraelite is still in the custody of the Costa Rica authorities.

Plainly, this is no ordinary quarrel. Here is a suppension of diplomatic relations. The very next step will involve the United States in a war with the pulseant President of Costa Rica, who is no less as advisional than the renowned Juan Refact Mora, caqueror of General William Walker and the terror of fillibusters! Will the United States madly brave his arger? Will they encounter the hazards of so unequal a condict, merely to soothe the tender sandbilities of Mr. William Carey Jones, and reston liberty of locomotion to an incarcerated Israelite. Must Winfield Scott risk the loss of his Maxicas laurels in a desperate expedition against, the city of San Jose? Is Mr. Wim. Carey Jones to earn historic celebrity as a casus belt?

Joking aside, this comic quarrel has a serious aspect. The United States Government is much in the habit of employing a class of diplomatic persons, with the title of "special agents." These individuals are often intrusted with the most delicate missions; but having no ascertained rank or official tecognition in diplomacy, they are constantly exposed to just such indignities and embarrassments as Mr. Wm. Carey Jones has encountered in his negotiations with the Government of Costa Rica. A class of functionaries so familiar to our service should not be unknown to our laws. Either they should not be unknown to our laws. Either they should not be employed, or else should be incorporated formally into the diplomatic service of the country.

our laws. Either they should else should be incorporated formatic service of the country.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

A CAPE COD PACKET RUN DOWN BY THE STEAMER

The schooner Harriet Maria, Capt. S. N. Smith, sailed from this port at 5] o clock yesterday afternoon, for Orleans, Cape Cod. She had on board an asserted cargo of groceries and eighteen passengers. When within a mile of the outer light, she was struck amiships by the steamer Niagars. The passengers on board the schooner, who were in bed at the moment of the collision, were thrown from their berths with great violence. They ran upon deck, to ascertain what had happened. The mate of the schooner, Laiah Lennell, lowered his boat from the stern, and succeeded in rescuing all the passengers in it, with one exception.

exception.

The scheoner passed astern of the steamer and surk—net, however, before the steamer had lowered her boat and rescued Capt. Smith, who was cliging to the mast of his vessel. The passengers were the transferred to the Niagara's boat, and placed on bord

transferred to the Niagara's boat, and placed on beard
the steamer, where we saw them at 2 o clock the
morning. They describe the fright which they had
experienced as fearful.

Capt. Smith had no light out at the time of the disaster. His vessel was about sixty five tuns hurden,
and two years old. She was owned by various parties
at Orleans, and was not insured. The passenger
supposed to be lost is Mr. Daniel Higgins of Orleans.
He was about twenty-two years old. He came to
Boston to purchase gravestones, and, "nofortunate
man," as one of the rescued passengers observed, "he
went down with them."

Among the passengers was the Rev. J. P. Atkinson.

Among the passengers was the Rev. J. P. Atkinson the agtiled clergyman of the Universalist Society at Orleans. He sustained a few finger brusees; but with this exception, the passengers and crew escaped un-

The steamer did not see the schooner until quite upon her. The engines were at once reversed, and every effort that the circumstances required was made, [Beston Courier, Oct. 3.]

A PETTY SWINDLE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin:—When I purchased a through ticket for De-

troit, at 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Courttroit, at 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Court-landt street, I was assured that my baggage would be transferred without charge in Buffalo; or, in the words of a printed circular handed me at the same time, "Before the arrival of the trains at Buffalo, the Baggage Agent of the M. C. R. R. North Shore Steamers to Detroit takes the checks and takes the baggage on board the boats free of charge."

On approaching Buffalo I discovered that the Baggage Agent referred to was the Agent of the Buffalo Onnibus Line, who refused to take my check, or convey my baggage, unless I also bught an omnibus ticket for twenty-five cents, and took three Spanish quarters as my change. I am aware that this fee

quarters as my change. I am aware that this is very trivial matter; but if travelers would take the pains to expose all the small impositions they men with, they would not be troubled with so many as they

Detroit, Oct. 6, 1857. Yours, very respectfully, ACADMIT OF MUSIC.—This evening concludes the

present season, with selections from Norms, La Sonnambula, the Barber of Seville, and L'Elisir d'Amore. Thalberg and Vienxtemps appear in a miscellaneous -To-morrow evening Rossini's "Stabat Mater"

will be repeated, with Mesdames La Grange, Strakosch, Vestvali, Gassier, Labocetta and Rocco. Mie. Frezzolini will also appear. MRS. CENNINGHAM AND HANNAH THE COOK.-Mt.

Stafford, counsel for Mrs. Cunningham, states that he will carry this case up to the Court of Common Please on the appeal from the judgment rendered in favor of Hanrah Conian by Juege O'Connor on Ingraday.

LADY'S POCKET PICKED AT CHURCH.—A lady, while standing with some friends in the lobby of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, on Thursday evening, previous to the com-mencement of religious exercises, was robbed of her purse containing about \$15 in _bank notes, with which the rogue effected his escape.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN LADY AT MONT TERRIBLE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN LADY AT MONT BLANC — A correspondent of The Manchester (Ea-gland) Guardian gives an account of the secont of Mort Bianc by a large party, among whom there were several Americans, one of whom a young indy named Tralaway, alipped over an ice precipies and fell hun-dreds of feet icto a fissure, where she must have been dashed to pieces. dashed to pieces.

Commissioner or Customs —We learn from The Middletown (Conn.) Scattine that the Hon. Samuel Lagham has concluded to accept the Commissionership of Customs in Connecticut, and will enter upon his duties on the lat of December. The present Commissioner, the Hor. Hugh J. Anderson, formerly Governor of Maine for many years, tendered his resignation some most the since.

mot the since. FIRE AT ST. ANTHONY.—The most destructive fire that ever ravaged St. Anthony, M. T., occurred on the morning of the 19th of September. Carpenter, Audrews & Co. are the heaviest loons. Their stock of dry goods and groceries, amounting to more than \$15,000, is a total loss, there being no insurance thereon. The other losses foot up a total of \$55,000.

DISTINGUISHED HORSE DEAD .- Bailte Peyton, the property of Mr Wm. C. Scott, died at the farm of that get tieman, in Powhettan County, on the 20th of Saptember, aged twenty-three years. He was a designished race-horse, and is said to have made the best time ever made over the Fairfield Race-course tear this city. At four years old he sold for \$9,000-50 uzprecedented price at that time for a race-norse. [Rickmond West